HAVE WE TWO BRAINS?

A LECTURE BY DR. BROWN-SEQUARD.

INSTANCES WHERE PATIENTS USED ONE HALF THE BRAIN INDEPENDENTLY OF THE OTHER - THE LEFT BEAIN PRINCIPALLY THE ORGAN OF INTEL-LIGENCE AND EXTERIOR RELATION; THE RIGHT, OF ORGANIC FUNCTIONS AND NUTRITION-THE NEED AND MEANS OF DEVELOPING BOTH SIDES OF THE BRAIN.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The lecture delivered this evening by Dr. Brown-Séquard, which attracted a crowded audience, was one of the "Toner Lectures. As many of your readers may not recall the circumstances under which that course of lectures was established, a statement of the facts will probably be of interest. Dr. J. M. Toner, believing that the advancement of science-that is, a knowledge of the laws of Nature in any part of her domain, and particularly such discoveries as contribute to the advancement of medicine-tends to ameliorate the condition of mankind, determined in 1872 to convey real and personal property worth about \$3,000 to five trustees; 90 per cent of the interest of which was to be applied for at least two annual memoirs or essays by different individuals, and, as the fund increases, as many more as the interest of the trust and revenue will, in the judgment of the trustees, justify. The essays or memoirs must be relative to some branch of medical science, and be read in the City of Washington under the name of the Toner Lectures Each of these memoirs or lectures is to contain some new truth fully established by experiment or ob servation, and no such memoir or lecture is to be given to the world under the name of the "Toner Lectures" without having first been critically exnined and approved by competent persons selected by the trustees for that purpose. The trustees are the Secretary or chief scientific officer of the Smithsonian Institution (for the time being Prof. Joseph Henry), the Surgeon-General of the United States Army, the Surgeon-General of the United States Navy, and the President of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia.

LADJES AND GENTLEMEN: I have to-day to put forward views which, if they have the value that I attach to them, deserve all your attention. I confess, however, that although I have come to a conviction myself, and I am, perhaps, rather difficult in that respect, I do not accept easily as proyed what is drawn from facts. I confess, however, that I feel great embarrassment, as not only are the facts I have to dwell upon new, and not, perhaps, easily to be accepted, but sides they require for their full understanding a knowledge of medicine, which probably does not exist among many of my hearers. However, I will try my best to er the subject as clear as possible, even to persons who know nothing about medicine.

EVIDENCE THAT WE HAVE TWO BRAINS. As you perhaps know, the subject is this, putting it in an interrogative way. Have we two brains or one? And if we have two brains why do we not educate both of

cided negatively, of course there is no reason for the lecture. The very fact, therefore, that I am in your presence to speak about an hour on that subject, imp that I have come to the conclusion that we have two brains, perfectly distinct the one from the other. There are views held in science in that respect altogether different from mine. They consist in admitting that the left side of the brain is the only organ serving to the movement and feeling of the right side of the body, and ice sersa, the right side of the brain is admitted to be the only organ serving to volition and to sensation for the left side of the body. This view I will have first to

Beginning, however, by what relates to the nobles functions of the brain-hat is its actitude to serve in mental phenomena-I shall say at once that I am not to put forward the view that we have two brains. Long ago Sir Hen.'y Oian, who died some time ago, and Dr. Wigan, and a few others, insisted on the fact that each side of the brain is perfectly sufficient for the full performance of the mental functions. But they stopped there, and they have left to jothers, therefore, to go further, if we have to go further. I shall say that, taking that view, that in reality we have two brains, there is a conclusion which flows out from it, and which although I shall have to speak of it more at length by and by-I must now say a few words upon. It is er most of our actions, we leave aside one-half of the aire uscless one-half of the most important of our organs as regards manifestations of intelligence, will, nd perception of sensation. If this statement is right you will leasily understand how important it is to come to the point which I have in view in this lecture; that is that we ought to give education to the two sides of the rain, or, rather, to the two brains.

after what has been said by the physiologists I have named, Sir Henry Olan and Dr. Wigan. Taey both showed that there are a great many facts which conclusively prove that either half of the brain may serve equally intellectual functions. It may be, however, that their proofs were not sufficient. One of the two Dr. Wigan, has insisted upon a feature of great interest, which is that in insanity sometimes, and I may say very frequently without any insanity, we have two different views on the same subject. There are a great many people who labor through life under the difficulty of making up their minds. It is because they have two minds unfortunately. Better would it be for them to have only one, and I hope you will not conclude at once that what I am to preach here-that is, that we are to educate our two brains-ought to be laid aside on account of the danger of leading men to have two minds, and to be all the time hesitating between two views and two conclusions and two opinions and two decisions. I think I shall be able to prove that the fault in those individuals who cannot make up their mind is, on the contrary, dependent in a measure on the fact that they have not developed sufficiently the power of their two

INSTANCES OF THE SEPARATE USE OF THE HALVES OF THE BRAIN. Anyhow, Dr. Wigan especially linsisted upon those facts which we observe in insanity, that a patient knows he is meane; he knows that he has insane ideas; he will put them forward and immediately after having put them forward he will say: "I know they are insane He is perfectly right, perfectly rational, while at the same time he is completely insane. Dr. Wigan has concluded, without any positive demonstration, that in those cases one-half of the brain is normal and the other half is wrong; one-half is employed in the mental faculties in a normal way; the other is employed as regards the mental faculties in quite a wrong way. But there are cases which are more interesting, per-haps, and which, I think, fall more clearly under that view, that there are two brains. I saw a boy, for instance, at Nottingbill, in London, once, who had two mental lives. In the course of the day, generally at the same time but not constantly, his head was seen to fall suddenly. He remained creet, however, if he was standing, or if sitting he remained in his position; if talking he stopped talking for a while; if making a movement he stopped moving for a while, and after one or two minutes of that state of falling for ward or drooping of the head-and he appeared as if falling asleep suddenly, his eyes closing-immediately after that his head started up, he opened his eyes perfectly bright, looking quite awake and then asking if there was anybody in the room whom he had not seen previously, who the person was, and why he was not introduced to him; being all the time in that state quite different from the state of wakefulness. He had seen me a great many times, and knew me very well. Being with him once when one of those attacks occurred, he lifted his head and asked his mother, "Who is the gentleman? Why don't you introduce him to me?" His mother introduced me to him. He did not know me at all. He shook hands with me, and then I had a conversation with him as a physician may have with a patient. In another instance, when with him again, when he had the same kind of an attack, I found that he recognized me fully, and talked of what we had spoken of in our first interview. I ascertained from what I witnessed in those two instances, and also and chiefly, I may say, from his mother, a very intelligent woman, that he had two lives in reality, two mental lives, one in his ordinary state, and another occurring after that attack of a kind of sleep for about a minute or two, when he knew nothing of what existed in his other life-in his during that second state but what had occurred in previous periods of that same condition, but he knew full well all that had occurred then, and his recollection of everything was as perfect then as it was during his ordinary life concerning the ordinary acts of his life. He had, therefore, as I have said already, two absolutely ordinary life; that was all a blank. He knew nothing

distinct lives, in each of which he knew everything that belonged to the wakeful period of that life, and in neither of which did he know anything of what had occurred in the other. He remained in that state of attack for a time which was extremely variable, between one and three or four hours, and after that he fell asleep, and got out of that state of mind pretty much in the same way that he had cot into it. I have seen three other cases of that kind, and as so many have failen under the eves of one single medical practitioner, such cases cannot be extremely fare.

SPEECH NOT ALTOGETHER DEPENDENT ON ONE SIDE OF THE BRAIN.

As regards the faculty of speech, the fact that we have two brains perfectly distinct, one from the other, is not, perhaps, so easily proved as it may be as regards the man. We well know that a lesion in one-half of the brain, the left side of the brain, will produce loss of the faculty of expressing the ideas by speech; that that belongs almost exclusively to the left side of the brain, longs almost exclusively to the left side of the brain, but the very fact, I may say, that the loss of the faculty of expressing ideas by speech depends on a disease in the left side of the brain—that fact is itself a proof that the left side of the brain is quite distinct from the right side of the brain, that it is in fact a brain in itself as regards that function of the organ we call brain. Therefore the fact which is perfectly well known, that out of one hundred cases in which the loss of the faculty of expressing ideas by speech existed, there is only one—if one—in which the disease was to be found in the right side of the brain—that fact is extremely important in showing that the two sides of the brain may act independently one from the other. I shall have to return to this by and by, as much of my argument depends on this by and by, as much of my argument depends on tuls

point.

As regards sight, a theory has been put forward by a celebrated philosopher, Dr. Wollaston of London, which has been admitted by a great many physiologists, although no one has admitted it without some reluctance. But as there was no better theory put forward, that one was received as being at least probable if not demonstrated. Wollaston had the view that the right side of the base of the brain is the center for sight in the two right halves of the eve. The right half of the right eye is of course the one to the right of it, and the right side of the base of the brain is the center for sight in the two right halves of the eve. The right half of the right eye is of course the one to the right of it, and the right half of the left eye is the one nearest to the nose. The inner half I should say of the left eye and the outer half of the right eye have for their center, according to that view, the right side of the brain and vice versa the left side of the brain would be the center for sight in the left or outer half of the left eye and the inner half of the right eye. There is therefore, according to that view, a condition which is quite peculiar. If we admit it for a moment then we ought to find that a disease in the left of the brain at the base must destroy only one half of the power of sight, and objects then if seen are seen in one half. Suppose a man to be looked at there would be visible, if it is the left side of the brain which is affected.

no fact that seems to be in opposition. It is requisite, therefore, either that all the facts prove in favor of the theory, or that together with a number in favor there is none at all in opposition. Such is not the case here. There are a great many facts which show that a disease in one half of the brain will produce complete loss of sight of the two halves of one eye, either on the same side or on the opposite side, or the two halves of both eyes. Therefore there are three series of facts, and one only would be enough, which demonstrate that the theory ought to be rejected.

VISION AND THE HALVES OF THE BRAIN.

But as regards sight we find this, and it is a point of aportance in this lecture. We find that a disease anywhere in one-half of the brain can exist without any on of sight at all. A disease existing in that part where the optic nerve goes into the brain, destroying that part altogether, may not be a cause of loss of sight; so that one optic track alone may be perfectly sufficient for the functions of the two eyes. Therefore I conclude that it is quite enough to have one brain to have one power of sight; and as it is so for each half of the brain, I can conclude—and this is a point of importance in this lecture—I can conclude that each half of the brain is independent of the other and each of them possesses the powers of serving to the sensations of sight. You win ask how is it that a disease in certain cases in the brain will produce loss of sight, and that a disease in the brain will produce loss of sight and that a disease in the brain and part sometimes will not produce loss of sight. As regards that I cannot develop at length what I would have to say, but if some of you produce the loss of a function of those other parts; and so it is about sight particularly. In many experiments I have accertained that injuring a small part of the spinal cord produces a loss of sight in the eye on the same side. An injury to the medialia obtongata a little higher than the part of the spinal cord which produces loss of sight on the same side, will produce a loss of sight, but to the opposite eye. There is, therefore, a power of producing by irritation a loss of sight; and indeed there is nothing more common in children having worms in their bowels than a diminution in the power of sight—some change in the visual conditions and indeed there is nothing more common in children having worms in their bowels than a diminution in the power of sight—some change in the visual conditions of sight for a time, or some trouble in the power of sight—some change in the visual change in the visual conditions of the brain will produce at a distance from the place where it exists, a loss of the function of sight, The cause that a loss of the brain that a number of patients die every month in every that a number of patients die every month in every that a number of patients die every month in every that a number of patients die every month in every that a number of patients die every month in every that a number of patients die every month in every that a number of patients die every month in every that a number of patients die every month in every that a number of patients die every month in every that a number of patients die every month in every the every month in eve well, it is in the same way and the certain parts of the brain will produce at a distance from the place where it exists, a loss of the function of sight. The cases that can serve are, therefore, not those in which we find that the discase somewhere. The cases that can serve positively must clearly bring us to a conclusion; as those, on the contrary, which establish that an injury in any part or one-half of the brain—even in that part which receives the oplic track—can exist without producing any loss of signi; and that fact has been observed—not very frequently, but more than five or six times to my knowledge—and in those cases in the most decisive manner. Therefore the conclusion I have drawn is quite established. Either half of the brain may serve to the power Either half of the brain may serve to the power

THE VOLUNTARY MOVEMENTS. Now, as regards the volutional movements, the voluntary movements, if you like to call them so. Those movements, as you well know, have been considered as depending on each half of the brain for one-baif of the body. Still, many physiologists have ascertained that there are muscles in our system in the neck, in the eye, is the throat, and in the back also—there are many muscles—which escape paralysis when there is disease in one-half of the brain; and for those parts at least some theory has been imagined to try to explain how it was that the left half of the brain, for instance, is not the regulator of the movements in the right side of the body. I shall pass over that theory and come to the point of importance in the object which I have in view. As regards, volitional movements, there are cases on record which leave no doubt that either the anterior lobe of the brain, the middle lobe of the brain, or the posterior lobe, the three essential parts of the organ, ody. Still, many physiologists have ascertained that record which leave no dolow are extracted as the record which is a control of the brain, or the posterior lobe, the three essential parts of the organ, can be destroyed and voluntary movements not be interfered with at all; but still more, there are cases—not many, but a tew—that exist and are decisive. They have been recorded by the most accurate observers, and some of them in hospitals where there were many medical men and many students, so that there cannot be a doubt about them. There are many cases—perhaps the word "many" is too strong, but there are at least seven or eight to my knowledge—of the destruction of the whole half of the brain without any interference with the voluntary movement. Therefore we are not to look upon one-half of the brain as being necessarily the organ serving to the movement of the body on the opposite side. And also another conclusion; we are to look upon one-half of the brain in some individuals at least, as being able to mother conclusion; we are to look upon one-half of rain, in some individuals at least, as being able to of voluntary movements in the two sides of the If so, certainly the point I have in view—that is, control voluntary movements in the two sides of the body. If so, certainly the point I have in view—that is, that we have two brains is established as regards voluntary movements. We have certainly two brains as regards voluntary movements; and if it is found in most cases that even a slight injury limited to a small part of the brain will produce a piralysis on the opposite side, or sometimes on the corresponding side—if that is found, it is on account of this principle which I mentioned a moment ago; that is, that an irritation in any part of the brain can affect functions in other parts through irritation. And I shall say about voluntary movements what I have said about sight, and a worm in the bowels, as well as an irritation in the day, an irritation in the stomach, an irritation in the slungs, an irritation in the stand, an irritation in the skin; in other words, an irritation in the skin; in other words, an irritation in the skin; in other two be irritated; an irritation in the skin; in other words, an irritation there can produce a paralysis as well as an irritation in a part of the brain. And therefore when we see a slight alteration in a very limited part of the brain cause a complete paralysis on the opposite side of the body, we are not to conclude that it is owing to the loss of function of voluntary power there where the disease exists in that small part, but that if depends or it has been brought on by an irritation starting from the place where we see the disease exceedingly limited in extent can produce the loss of the function. The mere fact, I may say, that a disease exceedingly limited in extent can produce a complete paralysis in the opposite side of the body, is smilleient to show that it does not depend on the loss of the function of wall; for one-half of the body eannot locate in a very limited part of the brain the complete paralysis in the opposite side of the body, is sufficient to show that it does not depend on the loss of the function of will; for one-half of the body cannot locate in a very limited part of the brain the whole power of the will located in that brain. If it were the other side of the brain which produced that complete paralysis, if we found that paralysis is more or less extensive, more or less durable according to the extent of the disease in one-half of the brain, then we might conclude that the disease has destroyed the power of will in that half of the brain, and thereby produced the loss of voluntary movement on the opposite side. But it is not what we see. We see that the basion which has destroyed one half of the brain may allow voluntary movement, but a lesion which is not larger than a pea in any one part of the brain can produce a loss of voluntary movement. Therefore we are to admit that when the paralysis of movement comes in connection with disease of one half of their brain, it depends on an influence starting from the place where the disease is acting upon remote parts so as to produce a cessation of activity there, and a paralysis therefore.

know a thousand cases of disease occupying one-half of the brain that has not produced the slightest alteration the brain that has not produced the slightest alteration in the power of feeling. But, if it is so it remains to be explained how it is, however, that the two halves of the brain come to be somewhat different, and that the physiological and pathological study of the two halves of the brain indicates great differences in that respect. If we pass in review what is known, we find very great differences sindeed. Those differences depend on the fact that through the fault of our fathers and mothers, the faults that weigh upon us and have led us to make use of only one-half of our body for certain acts, and one-half of our prain for certain other acts also—we find that it is owing to that defect in our education that one-half of our brain is developed for other things. As regards what belongs to the left side of the brain compared with the right side of the brain, allow me to say the most important feature in its physician has discovered. It is, as I have said already, that to that side of the brain belongs the faculty of expressing ideas by speech. Bealdes, that mental faculty of speech the left side of the power of moving the tongue and larynx and muscles of the cheat to produce the sounds of articulate voice. Articulation of sounds in speech in a great measure depends on the left side of the brain. I mean by the words "in a great measure" that it is chiefly the left side of the brain those of the brain which has the power of acting upon those or gans. So that more frequently in cases of disease of the eright side of the brain. But that, although mechanical is something like a gestaire. There is a mental sign the right side of the brain. But that, although mechanical part of the speech than in cases of disease of the right side of the side of the something like a gestaire. There is a mental sign in the power of feeling. But, if it is so it remains to be

rt of the speech than in cases of disease of of the brain. But that, although mechanleal, is something like a gesture. There is a mental sign in it, and although it is a mechanical thing in itself, I cannot but consider it as representing some mental translet. trouble.

MEMORY, NOT MUSCULAR POWER, LOST. My pupil and assistant in London, who has become very eminent man since. Dr. Hewling Jackson, has also insisted on that point, that it is the memory of direction of movements of the muscles which serve to articulate. which is lost, and not the mere power of moving the muscles of the tongue, laryax, or chest. I have had proof of it in a great many instances, that, when told to do so, or this agreat many instances, that, when told 10 do so, the patient could move the longue in any direction, could move the larynx and after sounds very well, but could not articulate, so that it was the mental part of that mechanical act—the mental part of which was altered, and not purely a mechanical action lost. The left side of the brain is also the one that leads in gestures, and that by a very simple reason, which is, that it is the left side of the for their center, according to that view, the brain would be the center for sight in the left of outer haif of the left eye and the inner half of the right of which is quite peculiar. If we admit it for a moment then we ought to find that a disease in the left of the brain at the base must destroy only one half of the power of sight, and objects then if seen are seen in one half, suppose a man to be looked at their would be visible, if it is the left side of the brain which is affected, only the right and to the body. Wollaston himself had the rouble. One day trying to read the name of an instrument, the barameter, he read "meier" only; the coller part of the word, "bairo," he could not read. Another eminent friend with the raine, the barameter, he read throuble. He saw one half of certain objects. And the same troute. He saw one half of certain objects. And they certain disorders of movement and with diabetes have also that trouble, they see but one half of objects. There are, therefore, cases which seem to take place, we find that if the disease exists only in a small part of the left side of the brain, in that portion which serves to sight, we ought to find that that monly one half of one eye will be affected. There are affected which shopper the view of Wollaston. But what of that in the other eye which snould be affected. There are facts which shopper the view of Wollaston. But what of that in the other eye which snould be affected. There are facts which shopper the view of Wollaston. But what of that in the other eye which snould be affected, then it is only one half of one eye will be affected, then it is only one half of one eye will be affected, then it is only one half of one eye will be affected. There are a facts which support them. We accept conclusions when all the known facts are either in perfect harmony or clearly prove the conclusion: and also when there is no fact that seems to be in opposition. It is requisite, no continue the conclusion of the view of the prain is not the right arm, it is v gestures, and that by a very patients attacked with agraphia there is a percet power of moving the right arm. The arm is not paralyzed in cases where the left side of the brain is paralysed; there is no paralysis on the right side of the body or the left; no paralysis any where. In these cases, it has occurred sometimes that the patient could not write at all; so that it is clear that the loss of the faculty of expressing ideas by writing does not depend on the paralysis which in these cases had no existence.

INTELLECT MOST DEPENDENT ON THE LEFT SIDE

OF THE BRAIN. Another thing depends on disease of the left side of the brain more than the right side of the brain, and that is intelligence. Alterations of the mind manifesting themselves in the various forms of insanity depend more frequently, I should, say, on diseases of the left side of the brain than on diseases of the right side. This is all I know now which belongs to the left side of the brain. The right side of the brain is quite different. From all that I have stated about the left side, as you will see, that organ is chiefly the orran serving the mental faculties, either in speech, or in intelligence, or in gosture, or in writing. That organ, therefore, is the important organ in our system adapted to the life of communication between ourselves and our brethren in a mental way. But the other organ—the right side of the brain, in some individuals, as you will see, has the power of this one, and in all berhaps it might have had if the proper development had taken place; but this other serves contarnly to the first one. The right side of the brain serves chiefly to emotional manifestations, hysterical manifestations included, and to the needs of the nutrition of the body in various I know now which belongs to the left side of the brain.

These patients are more numerous among those attacked by disease in the right side of the brain than among those attacked with disease in the left side of the brain. Either allema or bed sores, either one or the other of those two kinds of ulceration is more frequent in cases of the left side. The proportion is considerable. It is as two-thirds for the right side of the brain and one-third for the left. There are many other points which show the same thing. An ulceration in the liver, an ulceration in the liver, a hemorrhage for instance and sudden inflammation—if these disturbances can take place under an irritation of the brain as I have shown; but in these cases it is chiefly the right side of the brain that has the power.

I have already said that hysterical and emotional symptoms are more common in cases of disease of the right side of the brain. This has been established already by a good many physicians—Drs. Brequet and Du Floret and a good many physicians—Drs. Brequet and Du Floret and a good many physicians—Drs. Brequet and put of 121 cases of paralysis in one-half of the body, caused by hysteria, and this proportion has been found; but of 121 cases of paralysis caused by hysteria (a paralysis which is usually merely transient, and very rarely lasts long)—in 121 of these cases there was disease of the brain on the right side 97 times, and disease on the left 21 times; so that the right side predominates in this class of affections. That paralysis exists on the left side of the body more frequently than on the right side you well know, and, as it affects chiefly the right side of the brain, it affects chiefly the left side of the body.

Sides of the left is decompleted the paralysis exists on the left side of the body more frequently than on the right side you well know, and, as it affects chiefly the right side of the brain, it affects chiefly the left side of the brain, it affects chiefly the left side of the body.

SIDES OF THE BRAIN UNEQUALLY DEVELOPED. Now as regards other points, my pupil, Dr. Jackson, as ascertained that an inflammation of the retina produces amaurosis more frequently in both eyes from disease of the right side of the brain than the left side. Convulsions of the eye take place very frequently in cases of disease of the brain. I have ascertained in taking up the cases published by Dr. Prevost, Dr. Charmel, and many others and myself—I have ascertained that out of 69 cases in which these convulsions of the eye occurred there were 47 due to the disease in the right side of the brain, and 22 due to disease in the left side of the brain, and 22 due to disease in the left side of the brain, and 22 due to disease in the left side of the brain. Therefore there is a great difference between the two sides of the brain as you will see. It is so as regards general convulsions. Colleader and myself have shown that general convulsions will occur much more frequently in cases of disease of the left side. I have ascertained that both will occur far more frequently in cases of disease of the left side. I have ascertained that both will occur far more frequently in cases of disease of the right side of the brain than in cases of disease of the same extent and the same location in the left side of the brain. Not only disease in the right side of the brain than in cases of disease of the same extent and the same location in the left side of the brain will have the greatest power in that respect, but it will also, if the patient does not die, produce a more marked paralysis; it will produce, also, a more extensive paralysis and a more durable one. So that, as regards degree, as regards extent, as regards duration of the paralysis, the right side of the brain is, by far, worse than the left, showing again that that side has the greater power of natrition. There are a good many other points showing a difference of the same kind. I pass them over, as time presses. There is, therefore, as you will see, a radical difference between these sides of the brain. But now this depends, as I have said already, not upon the fact that the two sides of the brain arelyery different originally, but it depends on development. Every ergan which is put in use for a certain function gets developed, and more apt to percases of disease of the brain. I have ascertained in of the draw of the on development. Every ergsn which is put in use for a certain function gets developed, and more apt to perform that function. Indeed the organ in size shows it. The left side of the brain, which is used most in our system, is larger than the right side of the brain. The left side of the brain because it has a prependerance in our system, and every organ that acts much, receives more blood. As recards the infinence of action on the brain, there is a fact which natiors know very well. If a person is accustomed for many, many years from adult life—say from 20 up to 30 or more—to go to the same hatter, the hatter will find after a time that he has to enlarge the hat of his customer; and, indeed, a person advanced in life, even having passed 56, as your lecturer has, has a chance to observe such a change. There is no period of six months that has passed that I have not found that my hat, if neglected and put aside, became too small. The head, therefore, growing, is very strong proof that the brain grows also. Action, therefore, is a means of increasing size, is a means of development; and I have no doubt that a good many among you have observed that after they pay great attention to a subject, they have not only acquired knowledge on that subject, but become much more able to solve questions relating to that subject, that they have not only acquired knowledge on that subject, but become much more able to solve questions relating to that subject, that they have not only sequired knowledge on that they have performed, and that part has become far more able to perform its functions. This is perfectly well shown by everything in our system. We well know what a power a plantst can have, if that plantst centing hands neglecting to perform the acts that he was accustomed to perform before, it is very soon found that they hands to perform the force, it is very soon found that they hands the parts of the force.

the one which is predominant in our system. But our being right-handed, shows it also. RIGHT-HANDEDNESS NATURAL TO MEN AND ANIMALS It is quite certain that right-handedness depends something on nature. As you well know, the wildest populations in the world are right-handed, as we are. There is no population anywhere in the world that has not been found right-handed. There is therefore in man a cause which makes the right side of the body to be selected as the one to be used the most, and forether with that right side of the body to be selected as the one to be used the most, and forether with that right side of the brain, which usually moves that right side, its increased considerably in power and in size. There is, therefore, a development given through some natural cause primitively, but a development given to the left side. We find that individuals who are left-handed make use of the right side of the brain, and when they become conduced—when they lose the facality of expressing it has by speech—it is the right side of the brain that is affected, showing the connection between the development of on-half of the brain in the use of one arm, and the development of that same half of the brain in the faculty of expressing ideas by speech. There is therefore a connection between these two things, and on that point I shail dwell a little more in a moment. There is primitively a difference between the two brains, and Proressor Gracciola has discovered in children the second convolution—the convolution of the left side of the brain-is developed quicker than the convolution on the right side. That may be in a measure owing to hereditary traits, I must say, but at any rate as there is an evidence that there is a natural tendency to make use of the right farm, it is certain that a part of that ability of development on the left side is due to something natural—that something natural will be found, if it is examined, in the greater supply of blood to that part. Even parrots and brids show something hateral—that something natural will be found, if it is examined, in the greater supply of blood to that part. Even parrots out of 20 taken at random person on the left leg, according to what Dr. William omething on nature. As you well know, the wildest populations in the world are right-handed, as we are. the mass of gray matter is greater and ther convolutions than in the right side of the bra

A REVIEW OF SOME POINTS DEMONSTRATED. Now we come to four points of great importance for this lecture. They are the vital points, I may say, in the argument I have discussed here. The first of these points I have already spoken of. It is, that we find that agrophia is connected with the left side of the brain in persons who are right-handed, and with the right side of the brain in persons who are right-handed, and with the right side of the brain in persons who are left-handed. This certainly, is a very strong argument to show that the side of the brain which serves the motion of one side of the body that side—if the side of the body the one which leads, is the most important of the two—that side of the brain then is the one that serves chiefly to the mental life in our settlem. This mental life of our system, therefore, seems to be developed considerably in the organ which itself seems to be developed in a great measure owing to the action of will in one-half of the body. There is certainly a connection between these things, but that will come out more by and by.

The second point is, that in children who have not yet learned to talk, or who have already learned only a little, if disease comes in the left side of the brain, the one, I repeat, which is the most rapid in its development usually, if disease comes to produce atrophy, so that the left side of the brain becomes useless, those children then learn to talk just as well, or nearly as well, as if they had no such affection, and they learn it with the right side of the brain becomes useless, those children then learn to talk just as well, or nearly as well, as if they had no such affection, and they learn it with the right side of the brain (I don't know it) of parents who were left-handed, and there was no reason for their brain, left-handed, from which served usually to the mental faculties, and other mental faculties got developed—the power of speech and action—and they make use of the left side of the brain side of the brain they learn it has all of the brain is the set of the right side Now we come to four points of great importance for this lecture. They are the vital points, I may say, in the

train can lead movement with their right anded obtain execution of movement with their right arm. These facts, therefore, are depisive in favor of the view that I have for my object in this lecture.

The third point of importance is that with a given number of individuals, out of 150 examined by Dr. Win. Ocle, who, were left handed, four only had learned to write with the left arm. They had been taught by their parents, although they were left handed, to make use of the right hand to write, and their writing with the left arm was very clumsy, the author states. It one of the grant had been the proof, the near what the patient had to say; the patient being paralyzed in the left hand he could not have the proof; but in the others he had the proof, and could see. Therefore, the left side of the brain, even in persons who are left handed naturally—even in persons who make use chiefly of the right side of the brain—the left side can be chucated so as to produce a very good handwriting instead, and better than the writing by the left arm.

The fourth point of upportance is one on which I shall.

The fourth point of importance is one on which I shall The fourth point of importance is go of medicine that not dwell, as it implies a knowledge of medicine that you have not, but I shall state it in only a few words. It is exceedingly rare that the leg is affected to the same by paralysis as the arm, and the leg as you well is not a part which we develop as much in its cents as we do develop the right arm. If a patient

HOW TO DEVELOP BOTH SIDES OF THE BRAIN. ally-what I have called the four points of importance and particularly the three first, show that there is a con nection between the development of the brain as regards the mental faculties, and the development of the brain as rezards leading movements in one side of the body. There is a great chance, therefore, that if we give a good as re-rards leading movements in one side of the body. There is a great chance, therefore, that if we give a good deal of attention, or, better, as much attention to the left side of our body as we give to the right, there is a great chance that we would have two brains as regards mental functions, instead of one as we have now. There is no doubt that we can improve the two sides of the body constantly. The facts I have mentioned as regards those chindren having atrophy on the left side of the bedy, do not leave room to doubt. It is clear we can develop the left side so as to make it exercise all the functions which exist in most of as in the left side of the brain, and if so in cases of atrophy on one side of the brain, may not so in cases in which we have two brains? I think, therefore, the important point should be to try to make every child, as early as possible, exercise the two sides of the body equally—to make use of them alternately. One day or one week it would be one arm which cutting meat, or putting a fork or spool in a most of the other various organs in which both the hands and the feet are employed. In this way it would be very easy indeed to obtain a great deal, if not all. We know that even adults can come to make use of their left arm. A person who has lost his right arm can learn to write (with difficulty, it's true, because in adult life it is much more difficult to produce these effects than in children), and the left arm can be used in a great variety of wars by persons who wish

because in adult life it is much more difficult to produce these effects than in children), and the left arm can be used in a great variety of ways by persons who wish to make use of it. It is perfectly well known that the left arm is employed in playing on the piano or on certain other instruments almost as well as the right arm. Therefore there is no difficulty in training children to make use of both sides of the body equally.

There is also another fact as regards the power of training. Even in adults who have lost the power of speech from disease of the left side of the brain, it is possible to train the patient to speak, and most likely beautiful to those patients, with great difficulty, will come to learn. They always have more difficulty will come to learn. They always have more difficulty than do children, but they learn if they are taught in the same way. It is the same kind of teaching that we employ for a child when we try to make it speak, it is the same way that should be employed to teach an adult who has lost the power of speech. It is so also, as regards gesture, and the rest. I have trained some patients to make gestures with the left arm, who had lost the power of gesture with the right, and who were quite uncomfortable because their left arm, when they tried to move it, at times moved in quite an irregular way, and without any harmony. There is a power of training, therefore, even in adults, and if so, that power exists in children, and as we well know that we can make a culid naturally left-handed come to be right-handed, in the same way we can make a child who is naturally right-handed come to be left-handed also. But the great point should be to equally develop the two sides. To point out this has been the object of this lecture, and I have now to thank you for having listened to these long and tedious arguments. thank you I arguments.

A RISING MAN.

From Harper's Weekly.

Mr. William Walter Phelps, the young member of Congress from New Jersey whose brainant speech on the franking privilege laughed that abuse into merited disreptule, has since surprised the House of Representatives by a second speech on a graver subject—the currency—which he kreated with an amount of ability and an evidence of thorough study of the financial question which has won, as we see, the praises of many of the ablest masters of this difficult question. It is not often that a new member of the House, or, for that matter, an old one cither, amakes two hits in the House and in the country in the same session, or shows himself master alike of wit and ridicule and of grave and masterly handling of one of the most important and difficult subjects of legislation. Mr. Pholps, whose public career has opened so anspictously, is not, as many newspapers have remorted, a member of the house of Phelps, bodge & Co. He is a son of the inte John J. Pholps, long known in New-York as one of its most successful merchants and enterprising capitalists. He graduated with honors at Yale, was for some years a successful member of the New-York bar, but the management of his private estated rew him from the practice of the law, and a Jove of country life ied him, while yet young at the bar, to New-yerse, where, in Bergen County, only eight or ten mikes from New-York, he owns a fine and compact estate of one thousand acres, to tae improvement or which he has for a number of years given a good deal of attention, living upon it, and enjoding the planning and superintendence of extensive dramage-works and tree-planting and road-building. Mr. Phelps has made housef a general fuvorite in Washington society by his social qualities this Winter. As a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the Honse, he at once took a prominent position from his thorouch comprehension and study of the questions which came before that Committee.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

PAPER MONEY NOT ELASTIC. THE QUALITY OF CONTRACTION AS WELL AS EXPAN-SION AN ELEMENT OF AN ELASTIC CURRENCY-GOLD THE ONLY ELASTIC CIRCULATING MEDIUM.

SIR: The President's victory over the infla-

the Editor of The Tribune.

tionists seems to give an opportunity for turning one of their guns upon their own camp. Many persons who would not, ordinarily, take time for consideration of financial questions, may now read dry arguments, intended to show that "clasticity" is a feature of gold, rather than of paper money. An "clastic" medium of necessities of the people, increasing with their wants, and decreasing, also in turn, is certainly a grand desideratum. We say that an article is elastic because it possesses the qualities of expansion and contraction; not, usually, because of expansiveness alone. This distinction appears to be the real difference between specie and irredeemable paper. It is a well-settled principle of political economy that values are relative; and that money no more measures the value of a commodity than the commodity measures the value of money. The notion that money is only a sign of value was expleded, long ago, by many experiments, all proving that debased motal and over-issued paper could not purchase according to their face or sign value; they could not be made to take the place of gold, because its many good qualities and the actual cost of its production give it an intrinsic value; and this is relative for the reasons that other articles have good qualities and are produced by labor also. Any commodity will flow to that part of the world where it is needed, but no commodity will bear transportation better than gold. It is continually flowing back and forth between England and America, always going to the country that wants it

continually flowing back and forth between Eagland and America, always going to the country that wants it most, and the one where commodities are lowest, or where the highest interest is paid. The capitalist scarches for the dearest money market. When a financial crisis occurs in London the whole world contributes gold, and must by the natural law I have been stating. The same kind of money is used by England and by other countries; they have what she wants, and they cannot choose but pay it. The volume of money in London is therefore "clastic."

Let us, now, look at our panic last Fall. Of course, money was the crying want; but what kind of money ! Why, the very kind that no nation could send to us. Foreigness had not received our rags; if they had they would gladly return them when asked. They sent gold; but that article could only be used as money at its face value. Gold was capital or a commodity, while our work was ready money, the want of every panle. Our volume of money cannot therefore, be termed "clastic," since other countries are unable to help us in time of need. It may be said that the Government should issue more money in time of panic. But last Fall such a proposition was mot by the oldection that this would be merely helping one set of speculators at the expense of another, would be assuming control of the money market, would be assuming any faith in our Washington financial affairs seemed too much like wild Indians working the telegraph. The business community is so far from having any faith in our Washington financiar that it now lives in dread of Coogress, and "enterprises of great pith and moment" wait for the adjournment. Our money market is isolated, and, excepting as the interior country gives slow and micertain aid, it has to outgrow its troubles. New-York as always sincort of money when it is needed to move the crops. To malutain a healthy

THE VACANCY IN THE COURT OF CLAIMS. IMPORTANCE OF THE COURT AND OF THE CLASS OF ISSUES PRESENTED TO IT-THE HIGHEST ORDER OF LEGAL ABILITY NEEDED ON ITS BENCH.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Siz: I observe, in connection with the paragraphs and dispatches in the daily papers having reference to the vacancy now existing on the bench of the U. S. Court of Claims and the gentlemen seeking the osition, a very wide and general lack of acquaintance with the position and functions of that tribunal. The Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency is spoken of in one place as competent to pass upon the questions it adjudicates in such a way as to Indicate that it is supposed that they are of a very simple character. Any one conversant with the facts knows—and the Attorney-General's office and the mempers of the Bar who practice both in the Court of Claims and in the Supreme Court will confirm the statementthat there is no tribunal in the country before which are brought questions involving more intricate, difficult, and widely-varied questions of law. The index to the volume of decided cases for the last year shows it to have passed upon numerous points of international, Constitutional, real property, and Admiralty law, in specially troublesome cases referred to it by Congress, beside its ordinary business covering claims growing out of contracts with the Government, express or implied. Both the law officers of the Government and the Bar have urged the appointment of a man of the widest xperience and the best ability as absolutely necessary to fill the position. In another place the dignity of the Court is spoken of as on a par with that of the one in Massachusetts which the Secretary of the Treasury for-

merly adorned. An examination of the Government Blue Book shows that the Court of Claims ranks next to the Supreme Court. Nowhere else does the Government subject itself to suit and judgment. Its jurisdiction extends throughout the United States. Cases under \$3,000 caunot be appealed from it, which is a higher limit that that of any other court, and it is on the same footing as to permanency as all other courts of the United States except the Supreme Court. As before stated, it has to deal with the highest classes of questions, and its determination of the ultimate facts of a case is final and absolute. Its judgments probably exceed in amount those of any three courts in the country, and a very large pro portion of its decisions that have been appealed to the Supreme Court haveforen by that affirmed. Thinking this much due to an able and hard-working court, of which, from its peculiar organization and sphere, the general public knows little, I have written this note, and trust

you will find space for it. Yours, Washington, April 24, 1874.

THE WARFARE AGAINST MODERATE DRINK-A REPLY TO MR. THURLOW WEED-THE WASHINGTO-

NIAN MOVEMENT SAID TO HAVE BEEN BASED ON

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In a recent TRIBUNE, under the head of Temperance Agitations," I find a communication signed T. W., in which the statement is made that it was a "crusade against temperate drinkers" that checked and "twisted out of its original channel and purpose," the temperance reform which was inaugurated by six retormed drankards in the City of Baltimore and which was carried on by that class for a time with such success. The statement that it was opposition to moderate drinking that checked this movement is a remarkable one, coming, as it does, from a man who is somewhat noted for his reminiscences of those early times, and can only be accounted for on the ground that he took no great interest in that movement. It was known, then and since, as the Washingtonian movement. It spread over the country, through the efforts of reformed drunkards, like wild fire. Societies were organized in every town and village called Washingtonian societies, based town and village called Washingtonian societies, based explicitly on the principle of total abstinence, to which all the members thereof were pledged; and this was the watchword and rallying cry of all engaged in that revival, as it is yet the only one that can either cure or prevent drunkenness. The statement thea that it was opposition to moderate drinking that ran the "Reformed Drunkards" movement off the track and into the ground," sounds oddly indeed to one who not only lived at the time but was especially interested in it. That giving up the effort at reform through moral suasion based on the total abstinence principle and relying upon legislation to cure the evil of drunkenness, may have checked the Temperance Reform movement, or even "run it into the ground," I will not dispute; but how Mr. Weed expects to accomplish much through simply opposing immoderate drinking—a most indefinite and undefinable thing—it is difficult to conceive. He says in words, and perhaps more effectively by example, to the young men who may be looking to him as their monitor and guide: There is no harm nor danger in the moderate use of spiritions liquors—only fanatics preach monitor and guide: There is no harm nor danger in the moderate use of spirituous liquors—only fanatics preach this; you should however, guard against the immoderate use of such. It is true that temperance reformers have always, and ussely it does seem, depended more on preventing people from becoming drunkards than on curing them after having become such, and their principal reliance in this has been based on the indisputable fact that he who never drinks at all will surely never become a drunkard, and they therefore endeavor to induce as many as possible, through example as well as precept, to abstain totally from the use of all intoxicating drinks. And this is all there is of that "warfare against temperate drinkers" that Mr. Thurlew Weed complains has arrested the effort at curing the evil of drunkenness. Le Claire, Iowa, April 15, 1874.

THE CASE OF MR. KALBFLEISCH.

for refusing to pay a subscription. The church canceled the debt while he was still a member, and the exclusion was for violation of his covenant obligations, and denial of having made a subscription.

JAMES.

Recoding. April 25, 1874 Brooklyn, April 25, 1874.

EX-SENATOR WARNER AND THE TRIBUNE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I have been a reader of THE TRIBUNK since its beginning and of The Log Cabin before it and a subscriber to THE TRIBUNE most of the time. I have never found it, on the whole, so satisfactory as now. I rejoice in its success, in its firm maintenance of true Republican principles, its fearless, honest independence, its high moral tone, and in the announced determination and ability of its present owners to keep it out of the hands of political cliques, and where Horace Greeley left it. All the hosts of Mr. Greeley's friends take daily delight in seeing at head of your editorial page "Founded by Horace Greeley." WILLARD WARNER. Tecumseh, Ala., April 25, 1874.

DRIFT OF POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

NEW MEASURES AND NEW MEN DEMANDED.

NEW MEASURES AND NEW MEN DEMANDED.

From the Sm Francisc Chronicle (Rep.)

What claim upon the confidence of the people does the Republican party of to-day possess! This is a very serious question, one which must shortly command the careful consideration of party leaders and determine not simply the issue of the next general election, but the future of that political organization to which our country owes more than to any other. Not without apprehension can we view the prospect suggested by it. The sacrifice of national honor, in neglecting to protect our citizens shorad; the shame at home of our Internal Revenue system, with its disgraceful horde of informers, spies, and thioves praying upon all classes; the open, flagrant interference by the Foderal Administration in State politics in behalf, always, of their most immoral and corrupt elements; these and other kindred matters which we might dwell upon, were it necessary to further strengthen our position, all go to show that there is a sad paucity of moral force in the it necessary to further strengthen our position, all go to show that there is a sad paucity of moral force in the leadership of the Republican party, among the men to whom the masses look for an exemplification of its principles, and that, so completely have they betrayed the trust reposed in them, there is actually nothing left, in the shape of a good ground upon which to invite public confidence, in regard to which they have not placed the party in seeming antagonism to the hunesty and moral sense of the Republican masses. New measures and new men are both demanded for the coming struggle, if an effort is to be made for the preservation of the Republican party. Neither, without the other, can succeed, but either while be very difficult of attainment.

GOV. DIX'S RE-ELECTION CONCEDED.

can party. Neither, without the other, can succeed, but either will be very difficult of attainment.

GOV. DIXYS RE-ELECTION CONCEDED.

From The Troy Frem (Dem.)

The Democrats, if in the minority, do not lack a man capable of representing the people with credit. But the tide must turn somewhat before their nomination for the Gubernatorial seat will amount to more than an honorary distinction. Such a change in the political aspect may yet take place. Gov. Dix has fulfilled the duties of the place satisfactorily, in the main, and many will be in favor of allowing him a second term; but there is so much itching for office among the leading Republicans that on the mere principle of rotation his days may be numbered. Besides, a strong opposition is developing in temperance quarters because of the veto of the Local Option bill. These men have no personal antipathy to Gov. D.x., but they are so zealous in their cause as to want to make it a prominent issue, and they will vote for none who will not sympathize with them. It is impossible to tell whether there is any significance in their present state of feeling. They may change their minds yet—temperance parties have fitzled out—or they may grow in strength. So far as they go they will split their party and make a chance for Democracy to step in and win. The last State election was full of promise for the next. The veto of the Inflation bill by the President, and its prompt support by Mr. Dix have reacted favorably to the latter.

VITALITY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

From The Ruiland Herald (Res.)

VITALITY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

We never supposed that the life of a party We never supposed that the life of a party was to depend upon its wickedness or its failures, but such is the logic of the men who found their hepes of the speedy dissolution of the Republican party upon its good fighting, its virtues, and its successes. It strikes us as being very poor theology that should teach people that they must not become too virtuous unless they desired their career to be cut short. Of course these men make all kinds of charges against the party, and all persons connected therewith. These were always a part of their warfare, and their falsity has been established by the verdict of the people, and these reasons given for believing that the Republican party will soon succum, shows that they have no faith in their own charges. We have considerable confidence in the vitality of the Democracy since its Lineral recuforcements have been faily identified with it; but while that old party lasts and continues its efforts to subvert the principles of our Government, either on the bloody field of Rebellion or in the corrupt shades of Tammany Hail, the Republican organization must continue the battle for the right and for free institutions. We do not believe in that Prividence that cuts off the good and leaves the bad to live and flourish.

SIGNS OF A DEMOCRATIC REVIVAL.

SIGNS OF A DEMOCRATIC REVIVAL.

SIGNS OF A DEMOCRATIC REVIVAL.

From The Abbana Argun (Dem.)

The people are arousing themselves, and senutrizing the action of the two great parties in our country. The bold, vigorous, and saintary action of Jederson, Jackson, Benton, and the men of their times again command respect, and the people long to have the country controlled by the principles which guided their action. We daily hear our best citizens express a wish to see the Domocracy again in power, with such men for leaders. Democrats universally demand it, and the better portion of their former adversaries openly concur with them in this wish. From ail parts of this State, and from various sections in others, we have the same wish emanating from prominent men of all parties. They weary with the confusion, uncertainty and nuispovernment which so universally prevails, and express their desire for peace, quiet, and happiness under the effective management and protection of the good old Democratic party, actuated by the unselfish instincts which controlled in the better days of the Republic. The day of change and reform is at hand, and the present hopes of the people will soon be realized.

FAILURE OF THE PRESENT CONGRESS.

From The St. Louis Republica (fad.)

After four months of parliamentary dilly-

After four months of parliamentary dilly-After four months of partiamentary dailying Congress is getting ready to extend the campaign of talk three months longer. Seven months of legislation, and another installment to commence in December next! Was there ever a more thoroughly nonsensical waste of time and more thoroughly nonsensical waste of time and money? Was there ever a finer illustration of the noble science of "how not to do it?" It is idle to expect Congress to reform itself in this particular. Nine-tenths of the members of Senate and House are professional politicians. In politics they live, and move, and have their being, and are never so well satisfied as when engaged in what are facetiously called their "de-liberations." The remedy for this expensive bombast, this "sound and fury signifying nothing," is in the mands of the people. Will they apply it?

PROSPECTS FOR A FREE BANKING LAW.

From The Philadelphia Press (Esp.)

Nobody who reads the papers can doubt that the existing banks, and, indeed, most of the hard-money papers, are quite willing to yield to the free-bank-ing law, if it can be constructed in the interest of the present institutions. Lat us be thankful for so much at cast. . It is notice to the friends of fair play and equa least. It is notice to the friends of fair play and equal distribution in Congress that they can win some relief it hey are wise. Up to this writing the whole machinery of legislation on finances at Washington has been made or managed by the banks, and now that the latter have got tired of the business or have become cautious in view of the gathering tempost, we may perhaps, get a free-banking law worth something. But there must be a good deal of watening and not quite so much confidence in appearances.

GENERAL NOTES.

A gambling hell has been established in Cairo, Egypt. Probably they play mostly Pna'ro. Edgartown, Mass., has voted to subscribe \$15,000 to the stock of the Martha's Vineyard Railroad. William Henry Price, Treasurer of Carroll Co., Iowa, has lost the respect of the community by de-faulting for only \$5,000.

The Grant County, Iowa, young men, whether from moral or economical motives, are organ-izing "No Treat Clubs."

A party in Alma, Wis., recently captured a deer alive, but not until he had bereft his captors of three shirts and two pairs of pantaloons. Twenty engineers and conductors of the Boston and Albany Railroad have experienced religion and joined the Baptist Church in Springfield, Mass.

By a ruling of Judge Foster, of Kansas, nembers of the bar are not allowed to smoothe or wear their hats in his court. There is a talk of impeaching

A beast of a man in St. Albans, Vt., has won a wager of \$15 by eating 12 boxes of sardines, I quart of raw pen beans, and I pound of bar soap within three

Two seamps in Detroit so frightened an unfortunate Pole, by pointing a pistol at him and demanding his breeches or his life, that he has become a raving

A Valley Falls joker, who April-fooled his

doctor by sending for him when nobody was sick, didn't find it so much of a toke when he was charged the reg-ular fee for the visit. Choice flocks of sheep continue to be sent

from Vermont to the far West. One numbering 113 was shipped a few days since to Washington Territory, a distance of 4,000 miles. A clergyman in Brockport, who remarked in conversation that young women of the period couldn't make good bread, received next day 14 loaves from as many unmarried ladies.

Mr. David, a tax collector of Scott Co., Va., who was shot while levying on a cow, lived just long enough to prepare a hand bill offering a reward or sind for the capture of his murderer.

Two rival lovers in South Haven, Mich. recently determined to settle their pretensions by shoot ing at a mark. Very properly, after it was decided, the

Castleton, Vt., boasts a Caleb Quotem of a citizen who is a good boot and shoe maker, cabinet maker, upholsterer, carpenter and painter, while, if need be, he can run a farm, a grist-mill, a saw-mill—suy tuing

It is stated as a fact that there is n't drunkard in the Texas Legislature, though all the mem Six: Please correct the misstatement that Hanson-place Saptist Church excluded Mr. Kaibheisch ing" in Texas.